

### **Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### **Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently amended) A method of removing sulphides and other volatile contaminants from liquor vapor condensate from a pulp manufacturing process, comprising, feeding said liquor vapor condensate from a pulp manufacturing process into a stripper (1), which is part of a closed loop comprising said stripper (1) ~~and~~ a regenerative thermal oxidizer process (RTO)(2) and an SO<sub>2</sub> scrubber (3), in which loop a gas (4), comprising air and components formed or stripped off in the loop, ~~is~~ are circulated, and where the circulating gas is used to strip ~~stripping~~ off sulphides and other volatile components from the liquor vapor condensate from a pulp manufacturing process (5), whereafter the gas stream (6) exiting said stripper (1) is fed into said RTO-process (2), where the stripped off components are combusted ~~under formation of~~ forming an SO<sub>2</sub> enriched gas, and thereafter feeding the SO<sub>2</sub> enriched gas (7) to a the SO<sub>2</sub> scrubber (3), whereafter the circulating gas is returned to the stripper (1).

2. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the SO<sub>2</sub> scrubber (3) is part of the closed loop.

3. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claims 1 or 2, further comprising bleeding off from said loop a portion of the gas (10) in said loop, at the same time air or oxygen containing gas (9) is supplied to said loop.

4. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein alkali (8) is used as an absorption medium in said SO<sub>2</sub> scrubber.

5. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the degree of acidification in the SO<sub>2</sub> scrubber (3) is controlled to ensure sufficient amount of SO<sub>2</sub> remaining in the gas (4) when it is returned to the stripper (1), where SO<sub>2</sub> acidifies the condensate (5) and thereby contributes to enhance the stripping off of sulphides from the condensate.

6. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a heat exchanger is installed in the closed loop, to recover or supply energy and thereby to control the temperature in the system.

7. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amount of recirculated gas versus the amount of condensate is controlled for the purpose of optimizing the methanol content in the condensate.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the gas (10) being bled off from the system is minimized by adding pure oxygen or an oxygen enriched air mixture to said loop, necessary as make up gas (9) for said oxidation.

10. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 3, further comprising scrubbing said bled off gas (10) with regard to SO<sub>2</sub> in a separate scrubber.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein aid absorption medium is oxidized white liquor.